Vol. XXXV .... No. 10,860.

## WASHINGTON.

A WAR BEGUN ON SPECIAL LAWS. ER. SPRINGER SUGGESTS A CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT-HOW ILLINOIS HAS PURIFIED HER LEGIS-LATION - THE SWAEM OF PRIVATE BILLS IN

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, Jan. 19.-Representative Springer's resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to prevent special legislation by Congress, is in line of an important reform already adopted by several of the States. The last Constitutional Convention of Illinois adopted an article of this kind, and the result has been the raising of the standard of legislative morality very perceptibly. The session laws of Illinois, which formerly filled large volumes, are now reduced in bulk at least 75 per cent, and the Legislature, instead of spending its time in the consideration of private bills and special measures, is able to devote its whole attention to general legis-

The evil of special legislation in Congress is even greater than in the State Legislatures. Since the opening of the present session there have already been introduced in the House alone more than 1,200 bills, and a very large majority of these are private or special in their character. In the consideration of these bills, committees are obtiged to act on ex parte evidence, produced by persons interested in their passage; and it is very rare that any special investigation on the part of the Government can be made. The result is, that numerous bills, appropriating money which the Government does not owe, pass during every session of Congress.

In the last Congress 2,000 bills, representing claims amounting to \$27,000,000, were referred to a single committee of the House, that on war claims. There was probably not one of these claims which could not better have been dealt with by a court having competent jurisdiction. The removal of private business from Congress to some judicial tribunal would probably do more to elevate the Cougressional standard than almost anything else which has been suggested, and it is to accomplish this that Mr. Springer has introduced his resolution.

POSTAGE PAID BY LEADING PAPERS. THE TRIBUNE'S MAIL CIRCULATION THE HEAVIEST IN THE COUNTRY-A COMPARISON OF TWELVE

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Below is given a statement of the amount of postage paid by a few of the leading newspapers of the country on their mail circulations during the calendar year 1875. In a few instances the amount paid during the last quarter of the year was estimated, but in the case of each of the New-York papers the account for the whole year has been made up, and the figures

given are actually as they stand on the	books	of the
Post-Office Department:		
NEW-YORK TRIBUSE	\$20,294	16
Chicago Inter-Ocean	13.029	84
New-York Times	11,586	02
New-York Herald	8,043	02:
Cincinnati Times		00
Cincinnati Gazette		32
Boston Journal	4,052	
St. Louis Republican	3.961	
Chicago Times	3,646	
Chicago Tribune		
Cincinnati Commercial	1,726	
St. Louis Globe-Democrat	8,300	84

The last item includes the postage by both The Globe and Democrat before consolidation, and of the new paper since.

AN OLD STORY TOLD ANEW. MR. MORTON HAS DIFFICULTY IN GETTING THE

EAR OF THE SENATE-HIS ANGRY EXCHEMENT -HE REPEATS HIS REGULATION OUTRAGES IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The resolution of Senator Davis to appoint a Special Committee to investigate the Treasury Department, was again laid over in the Senate, and there is an evident disposition to put it aside from time to time, or to amend it and take away its strength by referring it to the Finance Committee. Mr. Morton seeing that the temper of the Senate was against Mr. Davis moved to lay the question aside and proceed with the consideration of his Mississippi investigating resolutions. This, however, was worse to the Senate than Mr. Davis's resolution, and Mr. Morton was beaten by a vote of 22 to 30. Among those voting against the postponement of other business were such stanch radicals as Messrs. Conkling, Edmunds, Bontwell, Hamlin, and Morrill of Vermont. Mr. Morton was in a state of angry excitement. He crossed the aisle to where Mr. Conkling and others sat, and in an angry manner shook his head and seemed to protest against their action. He then returned to his seat, rolled up his papers, and seemed sullen and angry. Subsequently, however, the Senate exercised something more of its ordinary fortitude, and permitted Mr. Morton to

As for his speech, or that portion of it which he delivered to-day, it has the old familiar ring that has been sounding in the ears of his auditors ever since its author has been in the Senate. It has been delivered in the Senate again and again, has found its way into the campaign in New-England last Fall, and has not been unheard by the citizens of Indian apolis. It was simply the speech of Senator Morton, pitched on the same old key, and abounding in the same sharps and flats that have characterized all his speeches for the past ten years.

He has the floor to-morrow, when he will probably produce such documentary evidence as he has, and close by shaking the bloody garment again in the face of the Senate. Some of the Democrats say that the best way to beat such speeches is to say nothing in reply; but such a course is hardly possible in the present case, and probably a long political debate will follow, with the ultimate passage of the resolu-

Senator Christiancy will take the floor to-morrow, after Mr. Morton completes his speech, and will offer a substitute for the resolution introduced by the latter. Mr. Christiancy is opposed to Mr. Morton's resolution, and holds it to be too wide in its scope. Should it pass, and the policy on which it is based be carried out, it might result not only in removing from their seats Representatives in Congress, but also members of the Legislature and State officers in Mississippi who were chosen at the late election. Benator Christiancy believes that his amendment will be approved by Republican Senators, and it is possible that it may be accepted by Mr. Morton him self, and that the debate will not long be continued.

COL. SCOTT ON THE GROUND.

AN ARGUMENT IN BEHALF OF THE TEXAS PACIFIC-THE COLONEL MAKES A LONG SPEECH-REMARKS

BY VICE-PRESIDENT BOND AND MR. HUNTINGTON. Washington, Jan. 19 .- The Pacific Railroad Committee of the House met this evening to hear the statements of the Toxas Pacific Railway Company on the one hand, and the Central Pacific and Southern Pa-eific Companies of California on the other, in relation to the bills now before the Committee providing for the completion of the thirty second parallel line to the Pacific. Col. Thomas A. Scott, Major Frank A. Bond, and Ex-Gov. John C. Brown of Tennessee appeared for the Texas Pacific line, and C. P. Huntington and C. H. Sher nica. Col. Scott presented the advantages of a competin transcontinental line to the Government and the people. He declared that not only is it the interest of the Government to have the Texas Pacific line promptly constructed, by reason of the great economies it would secure in its military, Indian, and postal transportation, and by the ability it would possess to solve humanely and effi-ciently the Indian question; but it is also the duty of the United States to construct the same, in order to comply with its treaty obligations, assumed when Arizona and co were purchased. He also called attention make it imperative that the Government should have NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1876.

the military defense of the entire Pacific coast now rests solely upon a single line liable to serious interruption during Winter months of the year. He spoke of the great benefits to be conferred upon the people through the provisions of the bill, securing the road as an open highway without discrimination to all connecting lines, and also giving Congress the power so to regulate the rates of traffic as to allow no speculation or individual profit. He sought to prove the great advantage

traffic as to allow no speculation or individual profit. He sought to prove the great advantage to the South, and to all sections, by the employment which would be given to mines, factories, and furnaces, and to many thousands of idic laborers in the building of the road and its equipment, and said that some such measure is needed to restore confidence and revive our prostrate industries. He said that some such measure is needed to restore confidence and revive our prostrate industries. He said that some such measure is needed to restore confidence and revive our prostrate industries. He said that the liability to be assumed by the Government is nominal, that its own transportation will take care of half of it, and that it is secured by a first mortgage, by the net receipts from land, by a deposit of \$5,000 per mile of bonds, and by all the earnings of the line.

Col. Scott took the opportunity to deny certain charges against his own personal credit, made for the purpose, he said, he owed no man anythins.

Major Bond, Vice-President of the Texas and Pacific road, presented an array of fourses showing that the net carnings of the present Pacific road were ten times the amount necessary to protect the Government's charantee of interest on the Texas and Pacific bonds, and that the Government would save from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 per year by the building of the road. He said the moment the Pacific would save from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 per year by the building of the road. He said the moment the Pacific Road and similar corporations. Major Bond said that the Poople are now paying an extra \$5,000,000 per annum for the benefit of the etockholders of the construction commany that built the Central Pacific under another name, and that it is folly to expect the Central Pacific to build the line from Fort Yuma casa until it should meet the Texas and Pacific building west. He claimed that they are anxious to have the road completed, as they fiel sure it is needed to develop the country through which it will pass, and

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE EMIGRATION TO LICERIA.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876. The financial report of the Secretary of the American Colonization Society states that the resources for the past year have been \$24,230-23. The receipts during the last 12 mouths have been : From donations, \$6,971 32; from legacies, \$1,042 85; received for education in Liberta, \$2,665-25; and from other sources. \$12,878-29. The balance on band was \$672-52. The dishursements balance the resources, \$1,406 having been expended for the passage and support of emigrants, \$2,708 50 for education in Liberia, \$13,278 66 in payment of debts and interest, and \$6,834 07 for other pur-poses. The report refers to the safe arrival on the 13th containing 27 emigrants from America, not one having died on the passage. Since the last annual report there have been sent to Liberia 23 emigrants. The annual ex-York Jan. 13, 1876, containing among others two licensed ministers of the Methodis' Episcopal Church, licensed ministers of the Methodis' Episcopal Church, who expected to enter the Liberian annual Conference. For the last 55 years emigration to Liberia had been uninterrupted. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war 3.110 and a total number from the beginning of 15,00%, exclusive of 5.725 recaptured Africans, whom they have induced and enabled the Government of the United States to actic in Liberia, making a grand total of 20,823 persons to whom the society had given homes in Africa. Several thousand persons are at the present time carnestly soliciting passage, and other thousands might be colonized during the current year should means be provided for the purpose.

NAVAL SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Chairman of the Naval Committee has appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Willis of New-York, Chairman, and Messrs. Harris of Massachusetts and Lewis of Alabama, to investigate the laws i relation to naval contracts and contractors, and pur-chases made for and on account of naval service; the laws and regulations affecting the service of vessels and squadrons, and the laws and regulations in regard to duties and responsibilities of paymasters, also instructed to inquire if any agent of the Department having charge of naval property, or the custo oversight thereof, has been guitty of dishonesty; whether any abuses arise or frauds exist in the administration o execution of any of the laws affecting the navy, and what changes or reformation can be made in them. what changes or reformation can be made in them. Another sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Willis of New-York as Chairman, and Mr. Hanford of Ohio and Mr. Jones of New-Hampsnire, was also appointed to take into consideration and investigate the following subjects: Navy-yards and their management, and to imquire especially whether their number may not be reduced, and, if so, in what mode and to what extent; the management of inavy-yards, and what changes can be made to reduce expenses of them, and to reform alleged abuses and corruptions existing therein.

BOUGHTS AND BUSTS.

BOUQUETS AND BUSTS. meeting to-day, when it was ordered that hereafter it mittee to issue orders to Senators for only three bouquete daily from the botanical gardens, and for the Chairman of the Committee on the part of the House to issue or-ders to members for seven only daily, and that the Chair-mah of each House be authorized to determine the mode of distributing the same. The request of Mr. O'Brien to be allowed to exhibit his busts of Chief-Justices

to be allowed to exhibit his lusts of Chief-Justices Taney and Chase in the lobby of the Sonale was refused. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Chairman of the Joint Committee to contract with some competent artist for a bust of the late Chief-Justice and Janey, the head of the same to be modeled after that of the statue of the late Chief-Justice at Annapolis, the cost of the same not to exceed \$1,000\$. It was further resolved, that in order to enable the 1-brarian of Congress, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, to arrange and index the manuscripts and papers in the Library relating to American history, the sum of \$3,000\$ he asked for from the House and senate Appropriation Committees.

PROPOSED NEW PENSION RULES.

The House Committee on Pensions have agreed to a bill carrying out most of the recommendations of the Commissioner of Pensions in his last report By its provisions bienulal examinations will be sufficient where applications are made for an increase of pensions, thus making a double examination unnecessary. Commissioner Atkinson says this will save invalid pensioner much trouble, and prevent an expenditure on the part of the Government of \$25,000 a year. The bill also provides that the same rule regarding marriage which allow a pension cuts it off; that is to say that in granting a pension to a widow, while she remains such, it is only pension to a widow, while she remains such, it is only necessary, in the absence of other proof, to show that she lived with the soldier as his wife. It is well known that when a widow remarries her pension ecases, and to avoid this it is not unfrequent for widows to avoid the marriage ceremony, but in all other respects to observe the marriage the relation with the second husband. The bill provents this, and imposes a penalty in addition to forfeiture of claim. The bill also repeals the statute declaring bounty land warrants personal property.

MR. HILL'S SPEECH AS REVISED.

Benjamin H. Hill's printed speech has been compared with a full transcript of the text of the speech as it was actually delivered. The changes and modifications are most extraordinary and unprecedented. Mr Hill has been guilty of the unparliamentary conduct of entirely suppressing an important colloquy with Mr. Hale of Maine upon the Fugitive Slave law. Mr. Hale's remarks are entirely eliminated from the printed speech, which is a gross violation of the rules of the House. Some of the Republicans talk of raising a question of privilege, that Mr. Hill's speech as spoken must be printed, and that he cannot strike from The Record the speeches of other members. A prominent merchant from Savannah, who is now here, says that the Demorats throughout the South admit that Mr. Hill's speech has done their party immeasurable damage. The Republican Congressional Committee has ordered 1,000 of Mr. Garfield's speeches for circulation.

THE CENTENNIAL BILL LOSING BY DELAY. The drift of discussion in the House to-day was strongly against the Centennial Appropriation bill, but although the disposition of some of the Democrats to vote for the measure may have been shaken, those most interested in it and best qualified to judge still believe that its passage by a decided majority is unquestioned. Among the speeches made to-day the two most notable were those in opposition to the bill by Mr. Cochrane of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Tucker of Virginia. Each of these gentlemen based their arguments principally on constitutional grounds, and their speeches were well listened to by the House. Several able speeches in defense of the bill were also made, the most notable being by Mr. Frye of Maine. The general feeling this evening is that the bill is gaining nothing by the discussion now going on in the House, and that its friends will do well to bring the House to a vote at as early an hour as possible.

NOT JOHN WILKES BOOTH. The Clerk of the House Committee on Ways prompt facilities for moving troops and supplies, and that | and Means, who, since his appointment, has been very

widely published as having named his child John Wilkes Booth, authorizes a denial that he has now, or ever had, a child to which he gave that name. The accusation which is an old one, he says is a baseless slander. He did have a child named John Wilkes, as he has a brother and an uncle bearing the name of the great English com-This son was born in 1866, died in 1872, and was sometimes called Booth because a neighbor had a child called Abraham Lincoln. The Clerk of the Commit tee on Ways and Means, although this report has long been current, and has recently been very widely printed, says he never before thought an explanation necessary, as he did not think the public was interested in his pri-vate domestic affairs.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876. The special committee appointed for investigation of the troubles on the Rio Grande border of Texas at its meeting to-day voted to address a communication to the Secretary of War, asking if it will be possible, with tho present military force at his command, to detail for duty present military force at his command, to detail for duty in the disturbed section such a number of men as the committee deems to be necessary. The committee is of opinion that two full regiments of cavalry of the most effective character of white troops, matead of coored, and sufficient infantry to garrison the most important posts along that line will be sufficient, should he Secretary of War reply that it is not in his power to detail such a force, the committee will no doubt introduce a built or resolution in the House authorizing its immediate enlistment.

A protest has just been received from the professors at bill, as agreed to by the Committee, will materially eripple West Point. The cadets now receive \$50 monthly ortiple West Point. The calcus now reserve a rations and other expenses. It is a very scanty allowance. There are few cadels who live on it now. If it is reduced to \$40, the professors claim that it will drive from the Academy the poor cadets who have been appointed by competitive examination, and who do not have other means of support. The Military Committee will make determined opposition to this action of the Appropriation Committee.

The Auditor of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is taking a considerable amount of testimony, under the decree of the District Court, in the case of the libel for bounty by the alleged destroyers of the Confedlibed for bounty by the alleged destroyers of the con-erate ran Texas. A number of officers and seame the James River Squadron have filed a filed in this of under the act of Congress granting bounty is bet prize money where Confederate vessels were destroyed avoid capture. The report will be made at the next sion, on the 12th of February.

A majority of the House District Committee to-day exreased themselves to the effect that they would not at this time recommend an appropriation to meet the Feb-The Committee further expressed its opinion that the interest should be paid by the Commissioners from the revenues of the District. The Chairman, Mr. Baesher, was directed to pres at these views of the Committee to the Appropriation Committee. Thus he will do to morrow. The sate of articles from the Dead Letter Office has

seen in progress for the past few days. There has been a considerable number in attendance each day. The ara considerable number in attendance cach article has to be sold separately, the sale will occupy considerable time. The list comprises almost every article that is capable of being sent by mail, and it covers 60 pages.

The Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House of

Representatives and the architect of the Capitol, are by law charged with the administration of the affairs of the Capitol Police, have decided to discharge six of the force. The architect of the Capitol voted with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House on the subject. It is un-derstood the six places will be filled by Democrats. The House adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for a list of the culisted men in the army who

have been on duty in Washington during the last three years. It is said that this resolution is designed to hit some public officers who are alleged to have had emisted men in their employ as cooks, house servants, and cookings. Senator Howe is expected to succeed Secretary Chand-

ler as Chairman of the Congressional Republican Com-mittee, the latter, since he left the Schate, being no longer eligible for the position. [Fer Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page ]

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

In consequence of the political tendencies evinced in Spain in regard to the forthcoming elections for the Cortes, Cardinal Antonelli has instructed the Nuncio at Madrid to obtain a clear definition of the Gos ernment's intended line of conduct in its relations with BERLIN, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.

The Reichsanzeiger announces that in consequence of Germany's representations the Spanish Government has by telegraph ordered the Governor of the Philippine release the German schooner Minna, which was telded by a Spanish gunboat last October. MADEID, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.
The following is official: The Cartist leader Tristany

yesterday informed the Spanish Consul at Bayenne, France, of his unreserved submission to King Alfonso. Gen. Martinez Campos's army is concentrated in the light orbood of Pampeluna.

Five hundred and fifteen packages will be shipped from idiz on the 31st inst. for the Centennial Exhibition at

LONDON AND BERLIN MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876. It has been generally supposed during the week that the bank rate of discount would be reduced to morrow. To-day, however, the impression prevails that any reduction from the present rate of 5 per cent is im-

The Times this morning in its financial article says the demand for money is very quiet at the Bank of England, and there is but little doing outside. All the suitabgold arriving in the country is taken for export, and there is little probability of any of the expected arrivals and bills are in demand.

BERLIN, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.

The minimum rate of discount at the bank has been fixed at 5 per cent.

THE WAR IN CENTRAL ASIA. LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.

A Berlin telegram to The Daily Telegraph says that disturbances have occurred in the neighbor hood of Samarcand. The insurgents are advancing toward Khokand.

ITALY AND THE CHURCH.

London, Thursday, Jan. 20, 1876. A special dispatch to The Standard from Rome says the Italian Government has closed the Epis copal Seminary at Como for its refusal to admit a Gov ernment inspector. This is an important act, being the strongest step yet taken in the State's dealing with the Church, and will doubtless produce great results.

THE AMERICAN OVERLAND ROUTE. LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.

The new mail steamship Australia sailed from Plymouth for Molbourne to-day. She is intended to ply regularly between San Francisco and Australia.

THE REV. HENRY VARLEY RECOVERING. LOSDON, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.

The Rev. Henry Varley, the noted revival preacher, had an attack of rheumatism of the heart last week, and his recovery for a time was despaired of. The

disease, however, yielded, and it is now believed he is out of danger. He was taken to Brighton for the benefit of the sea air yesterday. A press telegram announced last Friday that the Rev. Henry Variey was hopelessly ill. This was followed lowed by a private dispatch on Tuesday saying that he

was dead. The news was received at the same time in Philadelphia, and announced by Mr. Moody at the noon day meeting in that city.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Jan. 19 .- The mill operatives in Macclefield have returned to work on their employers, LONDON, Jan. 19 .- Joseph Gaury & Co.,

merchants, of No. 80 Watling at., Cheapside, have failed. Their liabilities are \$500,000. Berlin, Jan. 19 .- The Federal Council is uthorized to purchase Kroll's Garden in this city as the te of the new Imperial Parliament buildings. London, Jan. 19 .- Samuel Radford & Son,

extensive grain merchants of Liverpool, have suspended Their Habilities, though heavy, it is thought will be ex-LIVERPOOL, Jan. 19 .- The chief officer of the

American ship Marcia Greenleaf, Capt. Power, which recently arrived at this port from New-Orleans, was arrested to-day for snooting and seriously wounding two of the crew while on the voyage. The London Echo's ac-count of the affair shows that Power, while drunk, pro-voked an affray, and without cause fired on the crew. ALBANY.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING NEW-YORK. RUSH OF IT YESTERDAY-BILLS IN REGARD TO EXPENDITURES, STREET IMPROVEMENTS, PARADE GROUND, AND CLERKS' FEES.

ALBANY, Jan. 19 .- When Mayor Wickham, in the letter received by the Assembly Committee on Cities this morning, expressed his "gratification" at the evident willingness of the Legislature to legislate respecting New-York matters, he was dangerously near the brink of sarcasm. Of all the bills introduced in both Houses to-day a large proportion, and much the largest in importance, affected New-York departments and courts. And what is true of to-day is almost as true of every day. One of the important of them was that presented by Mr. Fish of Putnam, which is designed to compel the departments of the City Government to confine their expenditures within the appropriations. This was one of the bills introduced by Senator Booth last year.

It provides that "no indebtedness for any purpose whatever shall be hereafter incurred by any department, office or branch of the local government of the City of New-York, or officer thereof, or by any judge or judges or clerk or clerks in any court, exceeding the amount of the annual appropriations made therefor severally, to be raised by taxation; nor shall the City of New-York be held liable for any indebtedness so in curred, and no judgment shall be obtained therefor against said city, but this section shall not prevent the application of the proceeds of any bonds anthorized or to be authorized to such purpose as is now authorized by law." Section 2 provides that "the expenses incurred by the departments, offices, and all branches of the government of the City of New-York, and the salaries of every officer thereof, shall be paid only out of the annual appropriations made therefor severally to be raised by taxation, except that the services of persons employed upon the public works of construction, payment for which is provided for by the proceeds of stocks or bonds, authorized by special laws." Section 3 provides that "the payment of boads tobe issued for the payment of expenditures made by the Department of Docks shall be limited to \$1,000,000 a year. ers to expend in any year such sum in addition thereto, not exceeding \$1,000,000, as the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall by a majority vote appropriate, and such additional sum shall be included in the annual tax levy and collected from the estates, real and personal, of the City and County of New-York, subject to taxation."

Senator Booth offered two bills, one repealing the Sirect Improvement act of 1869, and the Military Parade act of 1871. The first of these acts permitted the Commissioners of Estimate and Opening, in the matter of the opening of streets or public places, to divide the cost of the opening equally between the city and the property-owners. It forbade also an assessment on property below one-tourth or exceeding one-half of the market rates. Under this act about \$2,500,000 are being annually spent in uptown improvements, street improvement bonds improvements would necessarily come to an end if Mr. Booth's bill became a law, The Military Parade act, which the second bill would repeal, directed the condemnation of land for a parade-ground in the upper part of the city, and authorized the issue of stock in payment. The completion of the proceedings has been delayed, partly by Mayor Wickham's opposition, and Senator Booth's bill will return to the owners the land which has been ady condemned and surveyed. It is understood that the bill is assured an easy passage through both

Senator Morrissey introduced a bill legislating out of office all the clerks, officers, and attachés of the Marine Court on the lat of March, 1876, and providing that hereafter they shall be appointed in the same manner as the clerks of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York. This bill will throw the appointment of the numerous employés of the Court into the hands of County Clerk Walsh. Senator Bixby introduced a bill providing that " no clerk, deputy clerk, or assistant clerk of any court of record within the State, or of any Sarrogate's Court, shall hereafter receive any fees or allowances for any service as referce, receiver, or commissioner, under any order or judgment of the Court."

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE PETRONS TO BE VISITED-THE FINAL PEAUDS REPORT EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS. INT TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Jan. 19,-The Assembly State Prison umittee, which was charged by the House with the duty of deciding upon the most effective method of investigating the State Prisons, held a meeting to-day for consultation. It was thought that the Committee would be much better able to advise the House as to the best mode of an investigation after carning something of the practical workings of the prisons, and it was accordingly resolved to pay a isit of examination to the Albany Penitentiary to morrow, and next week, after the reassembling of the Legislature, to make a tour of the State Prisons thenselves. To do this a resolution of the House will be necessary, to which the leading Republicans ay there will probably be no objection

In case the Committee conclude that a searching nvestigation is necessary, Mr. Higgins, Chairman of the Committee, thinks that his Committee will be in favor of a commission. It is neged in favor of the proposed tour of preliminary inspection, which will necessarily occupy two weeks and involve the State in considerable expense, that it will be impossible to conclude a thorough inquiry in time for a report to the present Legislature, and a small expenditure of time and money now may prevent a costly mistake. At the same time, it is difficult to understand why here should be any doubt as to the need of the most horough investigation, when the annual deficit is \$500,000. A junketing tour of legislators is not likely to disclose any fact of equal gravity.

The members of the Canal Investigating Commission were in town to-day and held some informal conference as to their final report. Owing to Mr. Ore's enforced return to New-York they were unable to begin the examinations which it is understood they will make before closing up their report. Owing to the fact that the Commission is required by law to report to the Legislature at its opening, their feeling seems to be adverse to undertaking any new branches of inquiry, but the testimony they are likely to take is in continuance of their former investigations. The report will probably be made within a few days.

> ALBANY NOTES. ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1876.

Both Judiciary Committees heard arguments to-day by Delano C. Calvin against the proposed repeal of the Legal Register law. The Senate Committee adjourned over until te-morrow to hear Senator Bixby in favor of the repeal. The House Committee listened to a long address on the subject from Mr. Calvin, which rehearsed the familiar arguments in favor of continuance of the law, and subsequently the Committee went into execu tive session. While it was believed that the Committee tive seesion. While it was believed that the Committee would report upon Mr. Schieffelin's repealing bill adversely, it was hardly supposed that so small a proportion of the Committee would favor it. Messrs, Schieffelin and Rugcles were the only members who voted in secret session to report the bill favorably. Messrs, Strahm, Hepburn, Scramling, and Englehard opposed it, and Judge flogeboom was absent. Mr. Hepburn was on the other side last year. It is not likely that this vote will end the question. The discussion will undoubtedly be transferred to the House on an effort to amend the report of the Committee. Mr. Forster of Westenester introduced a bill authoriz-

ing any life, the or marine insurance company organized in this State, and doing business in other States, to invest the funds required to meet its obligations incurred in such other States respectively in the stocks of such other States, or of any of the cities thereof, but this shall not include authority to invest in real estate, or in bonds secured by mortgage of real estate, in any other State

than New-York. This bill was defeated last session on the ground that it would give companies authority to in-vest in wildcat bonds of all kinds.

Senators Harris, Rogers, and Woodin were appointed a upon the Governor and suggest the withdrawal of Mr.

any conference with the Governor, but there is good authority for believing that the Governor has at present no intention of withdrawing Mr. Schuyler's name. In case the Ecnate refuses to act upon the nomination, or rejects if, Mr. Schuyler's friends claim that he will still hold the office until his successor is confirmed.

Mayor Wickham, in a letter to the Committee on Cities,

received to-day, referred the Committee to his letter of last June to the trades unions for his views on the labor question, and added that he was at a loss to understand how the prices of labor any more than the prices of com-modities could be fixed by legislation. Senator Jacobs appeared by his counsel, Judge S. D.

Morris and Nathan Comstock, before the Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day, and asked that Col. Cav-anagh, the contestant, be required to make his allega-tions of Liegal voting and counting of votes more spe-cific.

It is stated to-night that a bill will shortly be duced constituting the agreement of nine jurors a ver-dict, which is supposed to have special reference to the case of George D. Lord. The bill will be likely to provoke a lively contest.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE MASQUERADERS BILL PASSED-A PUBLIC SCHOOL AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION-A BILL TO REGULATE EXPENDITURES IN NEW-YORK-THE SEAMEN'S RETREAT ON STATEN ISLAND-NEW BILLS. SENATE .... ALBANY, Jan. 19, 1876.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented a petition from the dlots of Hell Gate for an amendment to the Pilot laws, nereasing the rates of pilotage. Mr. Moone presented a petition of the citizens of St.

awrence County for a reduction of the salaries of legis-Mr. Robertson, from the Judiciary Committee, re-

ported adversely on Mr. McCarthy's bill fixing the fees ported adversely on Mr. McCarthy's bill fixing the fees of justices of the peace, constables, jurors, and witnesses. Also adversely to the bill relative to the reporter of the Supreme Court. Both bills rejected.
Bulls were introduced as follows:
By Mr. Velder-For the removal of obstructions at Chantauqua Lake.
By Mr. Woodin-To amend the laws relative to manufacturing companies.

acturing companies.

By Mr. Booth—To repeal the law passed April 20,

ST, providing for laying out a public parade ground in
the City of New-York.

Also for the repeal of the law passed May 20, 1869, for
pening and widening streets and avenues in New-York

opening and watering streets and avenues in New 1018
City.

By Mr. Morrissey—Relative to officers of the Marine
Court in New York City, providing that their terms of
office shall cease in March, 1876. Hereafter all such
elects and officers to be appointed as now provided for
the appointment of the elects of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. Bracy—With regard to fees of clerks of courts
of record within this state and of Surrogare's Court.

Mr. Prince was excused from serving on the Committee
on Privileges and Elections, and Mr. McCarthy from the
Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies.

The Prince of the Mr. Relations of the Precident protein
(Mr. Robertson), announced the appointment of Mr.
McCarthy on the Committee on Privileges and Elections
and Mr. Prince on the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies.

ligious Societies.

Mr. PRINCE respectfully declined to serve on such Committee. The Senate refused to excess Mr. Prince.

The PRINCE respectfully declined to serve on such the Prince.

The PRINCET presented consurrent resolutions of the Comeils of New York City relative to the Registry law, as adopted Nov. 17, 1875, by the Board of Aldermen and Common Council.

The bill relative to masqueraders was considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. In the Senate, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were introduced to the Assembly to-day: By Mr. SUYDAM—To repeal the law of 1875 repealing

the act to improve Myrtle ave.

By Mr. Hoboes—To prescribe the manner of voting in the Western New-York Agricultural Society.

By Mr. Killias-To regulate pool-selling; also, to amend the act to protect owners of soda water and other Mr. HEIBURN-To amend the game laws.

By Mr. Herneux—To amend the game laws.
By Mr. Fostin.—To after the First and Second Judicial
Districts, so as to conform the same to the boundaries
of the City of New York and the County of Westchester.
The object is to attach the new wards, the Twenty-third
and Twenty-fourth, to the First District.
Also, to amend the act of 1875 to regulate investments

outlinents, oilices, and branches of the local government of the City of New-York.

By Mr. Wourtt Amending the Charter of Brooklyn.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. Carrott, E. SMIRT-The following concurrent esolution; proposing an amendment to Article IX. of the longitution:

the Commissioners being empowered to employ assistance. The expense is limited to \$5,000. The Commissioners are to receive no pay.

By Mr. Stoax—A bill to extend the time for collecting taxes in the City of Elmira.

Also favorably on the bill to prevent injury to animals in the City of New-York.

By Mr. Fish. To provide for the employment of convicts and panners under the control of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in New-York.

By Mr. Herners—To repeal the act amending the charter of the Sisterho of of Grav Nuns.

Mr. Townsend introduced a bill providing for the permanent maintenance of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, and for the sale and conveyance of a part of the lands known as the Seamen's Retreat in the County of Richmond, and for the disposition of the proceeds. It provides that the trustees may make the sale first having the lands property surveyed and the sale advertised. The proceeds shall be devored, first, to the payment of the expense of surveying, advertising, etc.; second, to paying the lands bridge surveying, advertising, etc.; second, to paying the indebte hoes; third, ten per cent of the remainder shall be paid to the Board of Manngers of the Martners' Family Industrial Soci-ty; fourth, the balance shall be deposited in the State Tressay to the credit of the Seamen's Fund and Retreat, at the rate of seven per cent, to be paid semi-ammally to the trustees.

CENTENNIAL GOOD FEELING AT NORFOLK. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 19 .- The committee of ladies and gentlemen from Boston, having charge of the Bunker Hill Centennial souvenirs, for presentation to the Southern companies who partici-pated in the celebration at Boston in June last, arrived in Norfolk Monday morning, and were escorted to the Atlantic Hotel, as the guests of the Norfolk

to the Atlantic Hotel, as the guests of the Norfolk Light Artillery Bines. After a visit to Fortress Mource the party returned to Norfolk, and, at the Atlantic Hotel, Major Whitehead extended to the Committee the freedom and hospitality of the city, saying:

Your patriolic mission is one not only highly appreciated by the Norfolk Light Artiliery Blues, who are to be the recipients of a becutiful banner and other sourenits at your hands, but by our whole community, who will gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to reciprocate your noble and patriotic examples. Massachusetts and Virginia should be found at all times standing shoulder to shoulder, and their sons and daughters set an example of friendship and patriotism which, if followed by other sister States, would secure peace and happiness to our great nation.

LARAMA DERT FIXED AT TEN MILLIONS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 19 .- Gov. Houston, Levi W. Lawler, and T.B. Bether, Commissioners to adjust and settle the debt of Alabama, will make their report to the Legislature in a few days. The result of their labors will be, if confirmed by the Legislature, to fix the entire will be, if confirmed by the Legislature, to the the chird indebtedness of the State of Alabama at the sum of about \$10,000,000. Mr. John R. Dos Passos of New-York has been in this city for several weeks as counsel for a large number of the direct American bondholders, and after making a thorough examination of the re-sources and financial condition of the State, has accepted the proposition of the Commissioners with a debt fixed at the above figures.

A CONFERENCE ON TRAMPS. ALTOONA, Penn., Jan. 19 .- A convention of

Poor Directors of Pennsylvania has been in session here all day considering the tramp question. It organized this morning by electing Mr. H. Hays of Pitteburg Chairman. Committees were then appointed. There are 70 delegates here rescenting 30 counties. The Convention will meet again to-morrow.

A DISCUSSION OF THE THIRD TERM. It is stated, upon good authority, that the State body of the Order of the American Union held a meeting at the lodge-rooms, at Broad and Court-sts., in Newark, yesterday afternoon, and discussed the third-term question. The session lasted five hours. A resolution was passed repudiating the third term.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNL

TWELFTH ANNUAL DINNER.

SPEECHES BY R. B. TIMBALL, PRESIDENT SMITH, E W. STOUGHTON, AND OTHERS-THE BUSINES MEETING.

The twelfth annual dinner of the New-York Asso ciation of Dartmonth College Alumni took place last evening at Delmonico's. Speeches were made by R. B. Kimball, President Asa D. Smith, the Home H. P. Perkins, E. W. Stoughton, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Tucker, and others. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, and a report submitted from the trustees of the college relative to the alumni voting in the election of trustees.

THE PROCEEDINGS. Before the dinner was eaten the annual bust-

ness meeting of the Association was held in the parlors adjoining the smaller dining-room, and the following officers were chosen: President, R. R. Kimball, '34; Vie Presidents, J. Wyman Jones, '41, A. R. Crosby, '53, and H. N. Twombly; Treasurer, Grosvenor S. Hubbard, '62; Secretary, Edward De Forest, '64; Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Howe, '50; Executive Committee, J. B. Bouton, '49; John Ordronaux, '50; John S. Washburn, '53; Charles A. Carleton, '57; Sanford H. Steele, '70; John C. Tebbetts, '71, and Frederick A. reported in reference to a resolution of the Alumni, ask-ing that they be entitled to name persons to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees. He said it had been decided that on the occurrence of the next three vacancies in the Board of Trustees the trustees will request the Alamni to make nominations, and that the four names receiving the largest number of votes shall be reported by the Sec retary of the Alumni to the Board. While there are sertain legal objections to any positive and formal agreement on the subject, it is understood that ordinarilyand in all probability invariably-some one of the per-

sons nominated will be elected to the vacant place.

After the meeting adjourned, the Alumni and their guests sat down to the banquet, and among those present, n addition to the persons mentioned in connection with the business meeting, were the following: Salem IL. Wales, E. W. Stoughton, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Tucker, Profs. E. R. Peastee and Packard, Dr. John Lord, Col. Nicholas Smith, H. B. Perkins, Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education; W. B. Shattuck, and the Rev. Messrs. Lancaster and Plumley of the Class of 1821. Letters of regret were read from President S. G. Brown of Hamilton College, a graduate of Dartmouth, and from Joel Mann of the Class of 1810, who has been 64 years in the ministry. The toasts and respondents were as follows: "The Progress of the and respondents were as follows: "The Progress of the Association in New-York," R. B. Kimball; "The His-tory of the College for the past year," President Smith; "Old Associations," Prof. E. R. Penslee; "The Love of Dartmouth's Sons for Alma Mater," Dr. Tucker; "Our Country," H. P. Perkins; "Our Adopted Sons," E. W. Stoughton; "Dartmouth, the Pride of her Sons," Prof. Crosby; "Intercollegiate Contests," Charles F. Richardsen; "College Reminiscences," J. Wyman Jones; Dartmouth in the Business World," George Walker; 'College Friendships," Joseph W. Howe; "Dartmouth forty years ago," J. P. Pingry; "The memory of Dr. Nathan Lord," Col. Nicholas Smith. Before the speaking began the Alumni all arose and sang the " Dartmouth Ode"-Gaudeamus Socii, Quod adsumus Fratres-and the exercises were closed with a valedictory English ode, "Wake, Harp of Friendship-once me

RICHARD B. KIMBALI'S REMARKS.

substance as follows: It was 13 years ago that a small Fifth Avenue Hotel. But it was one year prior to that that 12 or 13 gentlemen, who were graduates of our College, 12 or 13 gentlemen, who were graduates of our College, met in the pariors of Dr. Peaslee, where originated what has come to such a festival as this. We banded together for two reasons, one by reason of our weakness, another by reason of our strength. Webster, when he argued the case of Dartmouth College hefore Chief Justice Marshall, took occasion to remark in court: "I know, Sir, it is a small college, but there are those who love her dearly." And 14 years ago it was that feeling which led 12 gentlemen to meet with Dr. Peaslee at suggestion of a graduate of 1810, and to ray, "The college may be small, but there are those who love it." The college may be small, but there are those who love it." The college may be small, but there are those who love it." The college can be sufficient in 1809, and there was a murshalling of assets—a showing of what Dartmouth had done. Before that we confured with the mame of Webster, and with another name, that of the great nist print by Mr. Califold. E. Shifth—face concern, resolution, proposing an amendament to Article IX. of the Constitution:

Enselved (if the Senate concern). That Article IX. of the Constitution:

Enselved (if the Senate concern). That Article IX. of the Constitution is the substitution of the proposition of the State shall be free forever, and the Legislature shall provide for the instruction in the branches of redimentary schedulon for the period of at least twenty eight weeks in each year of all persons in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years. 3. Neither the money nor the credit of the State, nor of any municipal corporation, town, or country, shall be applied to the support of schools under the control of any redgions sect or denomination.

Mr. Smith's resolution was laid over under the rule.

By Mr. Hayes—A concurrent resolution relative to ender one chances the substitution of the City of New-York, which provides that the Commissioners appointed under the large of 1860 be authorized to meet a like commission which has considered the substitutional. Engagement of the dark hours of the nation, invented that system of raising money which he nation, invented that system of raising money which he nation, invented that system of raising money which he nation, invented that system of raising money which he nation, invented that system of raising money which he nation, invented that system of raising money which he nation, invented that system of raising money which he nation, invented that system of raising money which he nation is the commissioner of the control of the contro Chief-Justice, who in the dark hours of the nation, invented that system of raising money which he himself chose to pronounce unconstitutional. Eachers of Dartmouth, we are here to-night-commencing at the number of 13 in the pariors of Dr. Pearsiee—we are here to-night strong. Dartmouth College was, and is, always ready to listen to the first crying in the wildern as of those who come for education, and they can have it almost for nothing. We are here to maintain the position of Dartmouth, strong in the councils of the nation, strong in literature, strong in education, strong in basiness men.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT SMITH.

President Smith was the next speaker. He said, in substance: Mr. President and Brothers of the Asso ciation: I am most happy to be with you this even clation: I am most happy to be with you this evening. I am always happy to return to this good City of New York, where I spent 29 years of my professional life. I never return to it but I have a deepened impression of the importance of this city and the importance of his cit in this city, whatever honorable sphere a man may occupy. I cannot but call to mind the Dartmant alumin who occupy important places here, the legal genterms and the medical gentlemen. There is Dr. Possice, Prof. Octomaux, and Prof. Humbard. And so I could go through the various professions in life. There is one, not only an earnest and devoted clergyman, but a devoted son or Dartmonth, whom I always found, when I not only an extrest and devoted clergyman, but a devoted son or Dartmouth, whom I always found, ween I wanted any advice or other assistance, and again and again I have resorted to him. There is another, Dr. Tucker, the able successor of Dr. Adams. But I am here to make an annual report. I am a reporter upon this occasion, and it is proper I should say someting about the history of last year. The number of sindents on our last catalogue is greater than any previous one, the whole number being 479. As to the limances of the college, we have a considerable list of what we call use pended securities. We have a large amount now from which we are not receiving dividents. We have received a number of doubtions or bequests. The first,

Remarks were then made by Dr. Peasice and Dr. J. H. Tucker. In concluding the former spoke of his pride in being an alumnus of Dartmou h. Dr. Tucker said, among other things: "It is well for a alumnus to stand by a college in its purpose, and if I at all understand the purpose of Dartmouth it is to train men with a purpose Dartmouth has put as few literary loafers on the com munity as any college I know of. It is doing as much as any in reaching out to help fill the old professions.

ADDRESS OF E. W. STOUGHION.

E. W. Stoughton responded to the toast, "Our Adopted Sons." He said: I am glad to see all who represent that E. W. Stoughton responded to the toast, "Our Adopted Sons." He said: I am glad to see all who represent that grand old seat of learning which reposes, but never sleeps, among the hills of New-Hampshire. I think our profession owes a debt to that college. I think it will be found in the lives of at least two of those who have left a repution conferred upon our profession so lasting and so valuable that the value of it can hardly be estimated; for if you strike out from our profession the names of Webster and Choate you certainly have done much to diminish the lister which has been shed upon it. [Applause.] If we strike out that reputation which a very few of our profession confer upon it, we shall fose much which has made it everywhere libistrious. We may as well understand now and forever, that our profession is made fillustrious by a very few of its members standing out grandly in the profession, leaving the inference that they fairly represent the body that stands there [Applause.] So that I believe our profession must forever be indebted to a few names for the grantieur which will pertain to it in all thus. I have no faith that it will ever be made illustrious by anything short of individual effort, individual distinction, and individual grandleur of cliaracter.

Now, gentlemen, I had not the opportunity of being at that school of which you are all so proud, and that love I think I can well understand. Man was created in the image of his Maker by God Himself; he did not come slowly by a process of evolution. I am glad to know that in that school they can still be safely left to educate men for the elerry, and I am clad to know that the clerry, and I am clad to know that the clerry, and I am clad to know that the clerry, and I am clad to know that the clerry, and I am clad to know that there they still teach the God of the Bible and the God of the Christian.

Mr. Stoughton's) residence next Monday afternoon.